

formal conversations with his Excellency the Imperial Ambassador at Washington has expressed the hope that the Imperial Government would not press its inquiry as to the nature and scope of the Pacific and Far Eastern problems to be discussed at the proposed conference in view of the fact that it is desirable that the full acceptance of the invitation of the American Government leave this matter open for adjustment in the precise agenda to be arrived at later.

The Secretary of State is willing to proceed with exchanges of opinion regarding the agenda prior to the meeting of the conference. He considers it inadvisable, however, at the present moment to hamper the programme, and in particular to delay the arrangements for the conference pending an agreement regarding this matter.

**Must Not Fix Date.**

With full acceptance now in hand from all the invited nations—Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and China—the next steps in preparing for the conference are the fixing of a date and a discussion of the agenda. It is apparent from the exchanges of diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Japan that practically all phases of the Far Eastern and Pacific questions are thrown open for a preliminary discussion through ambassadorial channels.

**All to Have Their Say.**

In entering the conference, however, Japan really agrees to discuss these questions with the other nations. They at once become subjects of long range negotiations. It can be safely assumed that any situation the United States has challenged will not be regarded as accomplished facts, nor barred by their nature from consideration.

Reports that an effort might be made to hold the conference in the United States but elsewhere than in Washington were discounted on the theory that acceptance of the invitation officially carried the idea that the conference is to be held here. The most likely date still remains November 11, armistice day.

**DEPORTATION OF JAPS WILL BRING PROTEST**

Tokyo, July 27.—The Nichi Nichi says that the Cabinet has decided the Government should send a protest to the United States Government against the deportation of Japanese workers from the harvest fields in Turkestan, Cal. The Foreign Office, when inquiries were made there, said it had no information concerning the reported decision of the Government.

The ground on which the protest would be based, according to the Nichi Nichi, was that the deportation constituted an encroachment on the rights of the Japanese, who were living in obedience to the laws of the United States.

**JAPAN'S PREMIER URGED TO ATTEND MEETING**

Tokyo, July 26.—Pressure is being brought to have Takashi Hara, the Premier, go to Washington for the disarmament and Far Eastern conference, especially if David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, and Aristide Briand, the French Premier, attend.

**VIVIANI AND SARRAULT TO GO TO CONFERENCE**

Will Represent France at Parley on Disarmament.

PARIS, July 28 (Thursday).—Rene Viviani, former Premier, and Albert Sarraut, Minister of the Colonies, will represent France at the Washington disarmament conference, according to Le Journal. The newspaper says Premier Briand has not yet decided whether he will attend the conference.

**VLADIVOSTOK AWAITS ATTACK OF RUSSIANS**

Consul Warns Americans of Peril From Kidnappers.

Tokyo, July 27.—Russian partisan hands are preparing to attack Vladivostok, according to the Asahi Shimbun, whose correspondent in that city adds that the Provisional Government is strengthening the defenses of Vladivostok.

At the town of Okeanskaya, near Vladivostok, the partisans destroyed a bridge and engaged Japanese troops. M. Merkuloff, head of the Vladivostok Government, claims the raid to be the result of a plot by Communists.

A special despatch to the Kokusai News Agency from the American Consul in Vladivostok sent armed civilians to the summer resorts in the neighborhood of the city to warn Americans to remove to places of safety. The Consul, believing the recent raids to be the work of hands seeking to kidnap Americans and Russians and hold them for ransom.

**FRENCH AND BRITISH IN SILESIAN TANGLE**

Still Unable to Agree on Point of Despatching Troops to Province.

**FINAL ACTION HALTED**

Briand Will Not Consent to Council Meeting Unless Question Comes First.

**OPEN RUPTURE FEARED**

Lloyd George Said to Be Firm in Opposition to Stand of Ally.

**U. S. Will Not Arbitrate Dispute Over Silesia**

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., July 27. EFFORTS being made to induce the United States to interest itself in the settlement of the Silesian question have not succeeded, according to authentic information obtained here today. It is understood that Ambassador Harvey, who will sit in the Supreme Council as an observer, has been approached with suggestions that the United States act as arbitrator of the dispute which is again disturbing the British-French Entente. Up to this time the Government of the United States regards the Silesian question as one of wholly European concern in which it cannot interest itself. It has made that position clear and will adhere to that decision.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Anxiety over Upper Silesia is again apparent in official circles in London, in contrast with yesterday's optimism. To-day it became known that the French policy is still at complete variance with the British on the important point of despatching more troops into the province.

The French Ambassador here, M. de St. Aulaire, to-day called at the Foreign Office and told Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that the French Government was of the opinion that its first duty was to secure the safety of the French troops in Upper Silesia and that it could not consent to any decision which might be taken by the Allied Supreme Council before having a guarantee that the military commandant in Upper Silesia would be able to impose, if necessary by force and without peril to the French soldiers there, any decision which might be arrived at by the Supreme Council. Therefore, he said, the date of August 4, which had been suggested for the meeting of the council, could not be definitely decided upon until this French condition had been guaranteed.

Lord Curzon told M. de St. Aulaire he would place the matter before the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, immediately.

The fact that the French Prime Minister, M. Briand, will consent to a meeting of the Supreme Council on August 4 only in the event of the subject of sending another French division of troops into Upper Silesia is placed first on the agenda, practically restores the embarrassing situation which obtained last week. But, despite this French proviso, the Foreign Office here hopes that a frank discussion on broad lines in Paris on this point will result in a settlement.

While the British are thoroughly convinced that the French will not yield on the question of sending troops, the British policy remains equally firm. Officials here admit that the British will stoutly oppose the French desire to despatch reinforcements to Upper Silesia so that the troops could be in that district when the final decision of the Silesian division is made. It is felt in Downing Street that such an act would be unnecessarily provocative and destroy all chances of a peaceful settlement.

M. Briand's stand caused great disappointment here. It may induce Mr. Lloyd George to change his mind and to go to Paris for the Supreme Council meeting, although it has been officially announced that Lord Curzon and Arthur J. Balfour would represent Great Britain there.

The Prime Minister will not decide definitely, however, until the last minute, because he does not want the Paris conference to interfere in any way with the Irish peace negotiations.

Meanwhile there is little likelihood, persons close to him say, that Mr. Lloyd George will agree to the French condition unless it is greatly modified. However, many Britons, despite the developments to-day, refuse to believe this will be allowed to stand in the way of the conference.

**BERLIN COMMUNISTS RAID FREIBURG HOME**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The apartment of Col. Freiburg, military representative here of Gen. Semenov's Siberian forces, was raided Saturday and all documents there were taken by a band of men who declared they were police men, but who are now supposed to have been Communists. The Communist organ, the Red Flag, reported recently that Col. Freiburg was recruiting troops for the "white" Russian army and he has been conspicuous in the Russian colony in Berlin.

The raid was carried out in broad daylight, with a crowd of onlookers present. Col. Freiburg was absent at the time, celebrating the birthday of a friend and his wife received the raiders. Three men entered the apartment while three others stood guard below. One of them wore the uniform of a policeman. The band upstairs held up Mrs. Freiburg at the point of a revolver and rifled desks and trunks, taking every paper they could find. Col. Freiburg, describing the incident, declared that his wife managed to kick a secret code index under a pile of old newspapers.

The raiders found a large number of documents and letters and confiscated a book of the Colonel's poetry. Finally they gave Mrs. Freiburg a summons to appear at the police court the following day.

**INVITATIONS TO GAY AFFAIRS TRAPS FOR PARIS TOURISTS**

Morals Police Begin Crusade Following Blackmail of Americans Lured to Orgy—Censorship of Advertising Demanded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, July 27. The section of the Paris police which is charged with improving the morals of the French capital has started a campaign to prevent Americans and other visitors in the principal hotels here from having their morning mail flooded with invitations of doubtful character. Few American tourists in Paris have escaped the experience of receiving an invitation to attend a "select" dinner party at an address somewhere in Montmartre, where, it is asserted, an evening of exceptional gaiety is bound to charm the thirsty pleasure seeker from across the Atlantic.

As a rule the person receiving such an invitation finds the address one which is to be shunned. Even American women have been subjected to regrettable incidents when they yielded to the lure of an invitation to visit a special display of "the season's choicest models," but which ended in a veritable orgy, and the visitor was intimidated into paying "hush" money under the threat that the news of such a visit

would otherwise reach the newspapers in the form of a scandal.

Recently managers of certain establishments of a doubtful reputation have become bolder and have advertised in the daily press here, the complaints of tourists to the police meanwhile increasing. The result of all this is that the police have decided to take action. Although admitting that the Paris newspapers cannot identify every advertiser, the police are threatening that if advertisements are not censored carefully the courts will be asked to protect public propriety.

A group of special detectives, by registering as American tourists at some of the most expensive hotels in the central districts, have obtained enough evidence to close several centres of immorality which have made a specialty of trying to victimize Americans. Another phase of this crusade is seen in the suggestion made recently that the same treatment be meted out to lonely men who flirt with attractive blondes or brunettes along the boulevards that women who enter into conversation with the first prosperous looking tourist who crosses her path after sunset.

**FREE U. S. CAPTIVES, HUGHES TELLS REDS**

Continued from First Page.

several of the Soviet officials recently admitted that the prisoners were held in the hope of exchanging them for "Reds" now in jail in America or bringing about official negotiations on this and other subjects.

The Bolsheviks have charged Mrs. Harrison with being a secret agent of the American Government. Capt. Kilpatrick has been suspected of being an agent under guise of the Red Cross, though never formally charged with this. Kalamatiano, the Bolshevik declare, urged participation in a plot to blow up railroad bridges in 1918. Royal C. Keely, an American engineer, is serving a sentence of two years on the charge of having rendered to the Soviet Government a false report on economic conditions.

Of William Flick and Dr. Eates, engaged in the moving picture business, at least one of them was suspected of being connected with the American Army. It has also been reported recently that one of them had been released. The exact charges against Henry J. Lauro of New York are unknown, while Corporal Thomas Hazelwood of San Francisco, connected with the Siberian expedition, is said to be mentally deranged.

So far as is known in Revel these are all the Americans actually imprisoned at Moscow, although several claiming American citizenship are finding great difficulty in leaving Russia.

**DELIVERY OF DEMAND ANNOUNCED BY HUGHES**

Number of Captures Estimated From 9 to 20.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Secretary Hughes announced to-day that an official demand has been made to the Soviet Government for the release of all American prisoners in Russia. A formal communication has been delivered to the Soviet Government by the American Consul at Riga.

The effort to obtain release of the Americans, the number of whom is variously estimated at from nine to twenty, is a climax of a series of demands which always before have been made through neutral or Red Cross nels.

Secretary Hughes declined to make public the text of the demand, but the understanding is that the Soviet Government was frankly informed that the United States could not in any way consider relations between the two Governments until the prisoners who were being held in Russia are released.

The strongest possible representations were made in the hope that the Soviet Government would yield.

The State Department action followed the unofficial declaration of Herbert Hoover as head of the Relief Administration, that nothing could be done to the question of sending troops to Russia until the starving prisoners were released. The Hoover declaration was in reply to an appeal from Russia for relief and despatches within the last forty-eight hours indicate that the Russians are ready to accede to the request.

**GERMAN FLEET SWAPS SHOTS WITH RUSSIANS**

Mine Sweepers Are Fired on in Kola Bight.

By the Associated Press.

BRANIS, July 27.—The German mine sweeping fleet which has been operating in the Kola Bight on the northern Russian coast is reported in a special despatch from Vardoe, Norway, to have been fired on by Russian land forces. The German fleet returned the fire, but no damage is reported on either side.

The German fleet, which left Wilhelmshaven a week ago to clear the White Sea of mines under the provisions of the Versailles treaty, has retired to Vardoe to await further developments, the despatch says.

**OFFERS TO PURCHASE NINE SEIZED LINERS**

Continued from First Page.

ahead in the State court. In event the temporary injunction will remain in effect until the question of jurisdiction is settled. Counsel for the steamship company declares that any court will suit them, and that what they want is a permanent injunction pending the adjudication of the controversy with the Shipping Board.

Little credence was placed in rumors the United States Shipping Board is preparing to seize ships allocated to all companies which are in arrears on their rent. Endless complications would result, it was said, and more ships would be seized than is generally supposed.

In a deposition made in the injunction suit Timothy E. Byrnes, general counsel of the United States Mail, charged that the United American Lines, of which W. Averell Harriman is head, sought to gain control of the United States Mail, and that their failure led to the seizure of the ships last Friday night. Still another point was the report that the Harriman interests owe the Shipping Board \$7,000,000. Mr. Harriman said that any statement of the company's indebtedness would have to come from the Shipping Board itself. On the other hand, it is claimed that the account of the United States Mail with the Shipping Board is balanced. It will be found that the board owes the line a substantial amount.

**LASKER'S REQUEST FOR MORE MONEY OPPOSED**

House Committee Not Ready to Approve \$125,000,000.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., July 27. Opposition to the request of the Shipping Board for an additional appropriation of \$125,000,000 arose to-day when Chairman Lasker of the board appeared before the House Appropriations Committee. The request followed statements of the board that it would need \$300,000,000 to operate during the present fiscal year. Congress already has appropriated \$200,000,000 in addition to the use of whatever funds the board may receive from operations or the sale of ships and property.

It is believed the House Committee will vote against an appropriation of \$125,000,000 more at this time. The amount may be reduced to \$75,000,000. Although Mr. Lasker's testimony was given in executive session members of the committee frankly stated that he did not give sufficient reasons to justify the large additional amount he is seeking.

**ROB EUROPE TO EAT, PLAN LAID TO TROTZKY**

Moscow Reports His Break With Lenin Also.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, July 27. According to accounts from Moscow Leon Trotsky in a speech before the central executive committee of Soviets urged the famine stricken people of Russia to break away from Lenin's policy of conciliation and to obtain food by attacking Europe. The first move must be against Poland, which has frequently violated the Riga Peace, he said. "I demand an advance against Poland," he said, "for this advance will at one blow punish her brassness and at the same time give us bread."

"Europe will not come to our aid. It would rather see our peasants starve than give us bread. There is only one thing left for us to do, that is, to take forcibly what Europe will not give us voluntarily."

Of Lenin's policy Trotsky said: "The day a week ago I saw that the White policy of conciliation and compromise with capitalist western Europe as preached by Lenin is merely a mirage if not a most dangerous Utopia."

**DE VALERA CABINET DEBATES PROPOSALS**

Sends to Lloyd George for More Light on Some Doubtful Points.

**SMUTS DELAYS RETURN**

Lord Birkenhead Tells Lords Negotiations May Last Several Weeks.

**PLEADS FOR PATIENCE**

Foresees Difficulties Irish Leaders May Meet in Conferences With Colleagues.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 27.—A meeting of all the available members of the Irish Republican Cabinet in Dublin to-day gave further prolonged discussion to the British Government's proposals relative to an Irish settlement, but apparently reached no decision.

A communication from Eamon de Valera is reported to have reached the British Prime Minister, probably seeking further elucidation on some doubtful points in the proposals. The Central News says the communication is considered less favorable than had been anticipated.

Another significant incident of the day was the postponement by Gen. Jan C. Smuts of his departure for South Africa until August 5, which was taken to imply the belief that his services as mediator may again be needed.

Even more significant, however, was the speech of Lord Birkenhead, Lord High Chancellor, in the House of Lords, intimating that the Government anticipates that the negotiations may last for weeks and inviting the Parliament and the country to have patience with the difficulties De Valera and his colleagues may be experiencing in Dublin. He reproved rebellious Unionists in the coalition who denounced the Government's policy as shameful and humiliating.

The Lord Chancellor probably had these Unionists in mind when he added that in the event of an Irish settlement being reached and Parliament refusing to accept it, the Government would consider going to the country for its approval. Like Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons yesterday, Lord Birkenhead took an optimistic view of the negotiations.

There is a growing belief reported from Dublin that De Valera was waiting for release of the remainder of the members of the Dail Eireann before taking a decisive step. It is understood the Government is only waiting for a request to set them at liberty.

The debate in the House of Lords revealed a clash of views among Unionist peers. The Marquis of Salisbury, inviting the Government to make a statement on the subject, complained of the indefinite delay and protested that Unionist acquiescence in the delay might be interpreted as approval of the negotiations.

"The truth is," he declared, "we feel great shame and humiliation, and we are only awaiting a Government statement to make our position clear."

Lord Birkenhead, replying for the Government, confessed the proposals were not the least necessary to acquit Parliament and the country with the nature of the proposals. Moreover, in the event of their acceptance, the Government would recommend them to Parliament, and if they failed to meet with the necessary support the Government would have to consider whether the necessary support was likely to be forthcoming elsewhere.

Lord Birkenhead then pleaded for patience on the ground that those in Ireland who were discussing the proposals were confronted with similar difficulties and considerations as varied as here among those they have to consult.

The Marquis of Crewe, leader of the Liberal party in the House of Lords, interjecting the opinion that the Lord High Chancellor had indicated that the Government had no intention of recommending the proposals to Parliament, Lord Birkenhead explained that certain heads of an agreement, or possible concessions, had been made in the House of Commons, which received the sanction of the Cabinet and which in substance made plain what proposals the Government was willing to undertake responsibility for and recommend to Parliament. They were not, however, of the "take or leave" description, and even if not accepted it was assumed that the negotiations would be continued.

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DONALD B. MACMILLAN SAILS.

NORTH SYDNEY, N. S., July 27.—The schooner Bowdoin, carrying Prof. Donald B. MacMillan and his exploration party, sailed from here for Baffin Land to-day.



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